The Pyongyang Times

No. 56 (753) Weekly Saturday, December 23, 1978 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the radio and television broadcasting delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

His Excellency J.R. JAYEWARDENE

President
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Colombo

Upon hearing the news that a heavy storm and a flood recently caused big losses in human lives and properties in some areas of your country, I express deep sympathy and consolation to you and, through you, to the population of the afflicted areas.

I believe that your government and people will speedily clear away the consequences of the natural disasters and stabilize the life of the population of the afflicted areas.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, December 13, 1978

Mme. LELIO BASSO

Rome

Upon hearing the sad news that Mr. Lelio Basso, an outstanding political activist and a freedom-loving fighter, passed away to our regret because of an unexpected illness, I express deep condolences to you and the other bereaved family members of the deceased.

The invaluable exploits he performed during his lifetime for justice, democracy and Korean reunification will remain long in the memory of our people and all the honest-minded people.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, December 17, 1978

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency General **El-hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Upper Volta.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to His Excellency **Anton Buttigieg**, President of the Republic of Malta, and His Excellency **Dominic Minfoff**, Premier of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Malta.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Pakistani Radio and Television Broadcasting Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on December 15 received the Radio and Television Broadcasting Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Mujiibur Rahman Khan, Secretary of the Ministry of Information, Chairman of the Pakistan TV Corporation and the Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation.

Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Comrade Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Broadcasting Committee, were on hand.

Also present was Asad Ezdi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang.

President Kim Il Sung talked with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere and he was presented a gift of best wishes by the delegation.

Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Work Published in Booklet in Panama

"Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was brought out in booklet in Panama, according to report.

Carried in the booklet with due respect is a portrait of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

All-out Efforts Launched to Carry Out Decision Of 17th Plenary Meeting, 5th CC, WPK

Now, the working people in various branches of the national economy of our country have launched all-out efforts to carry out the decision of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At Coal Mines

"Everything for increased production of coal",—under this militant slogan of the Party, the workers of the Choyang Coal Mine are striving to maintain a high level of production, while giving precedence to the removal of overburden and tunneling.

The workers of the Choyang and Pakto pits who are charged with the perspective task of removing overburden of this mine are fulfilling their daily assignments at 150 per cent and 200 per cent at maximum. This success is done by introducing high-speed machines in overburden removing operations.

Innovations are effected in tunneling and mining operations. This is seen in the recent creditable achievements: removal of overburden increased 1.8 times, basic drift work 3 times, preparatory tunneling over 2.5 times and coal output nearly 2 times over the same November period.

With pride that they had undertaken the main target in the implementation of a new perspective plan, the workers of medium and small coal mines in the Sungho district, Pyongyang, have concentrated their efforts on securing reserve coal fields. This has resulted in increasing tunneling 1.4 times and coal production 1.5 times.

Especially, the workers of the Pungnyon Coal Mine who topped their yearly plan two months ahead of the set time have succeeded in having the reserve fields maintained for over six months in production, while pushing ahead with the modernization schemes of mining machinery.

At Electric Locomotive Factory

Now at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory the same efforts displayed in the fulfilment of this year's plan are directed to bringing about a new upswing in the production of electric locomotives next year.

Particularly an outstanding job has been done by the youth processing workshop in preparing various machine tools, jigs and spare parts. In recent 20 days they produced 1,419 tools of 31 kinds, 1,044 jigs of 80 kinds and 4,201 spare parts of 42 kinds.

In the meantime, the technical innovation drive is launched at the workteam of standardization. A new device designed by this workteam was introduced in production, which contributed to increasing production more than 3 times, while raising the quality standard of products.

Now in this plant the last-stage charges are being made to put more than 170 technical renovation proposals in operation within this year, consolidating the achievements made in the technical innovation drive.

Decree on Adoption of Rules Of Local Budgetary System Promulgated

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted rules of the local budgetary system and promulgated a decree on them.

It is noted in the newly-instituted rules that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the lawful demand of socialist construction and successes made in the development of the local economy, put forward an outstanding policy of enforcing the local budgetary system and gave a comprehensive elucidation of ways for its realisation. The local budgetary system is a new method of management of local economic life for helping all the localities earn an enough income to manage their own economic life by drawing a line between the central and local economic life and properly combining the centralistic guidance of the state and local initiatives, the rules say, and add:

These rules have been instituted to expedite the economic and cultural construction in the localities, elevate rapidly the people's living standards and further consolidate the economic foundation of the country as a whole, by thoroughly implementing the policy of Comrade President Kim Il Sung on the local budgetary system.

The local budgetary system is chiefly aimed at raising the role of the local power organs and helping each province, city and county stand on their own feet and work independently with the mobilisation of local potentialities and resources, by embodying the great Juche idea and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the management of local economic life, the rules note.

Explaining the principles of the local budgetary system, the rules call for creatively managing the local economic life on local responsibility under the centralistic unified guidance of the state and correctly combining the state interests with the interests of each locality.

Pointing out that the state should thoroughly implement the local budgetary system to evenly develop all the localities, lessen its burden, increase accumulation and thus powerfully expedite the socialist construction of the country as a whole, the rules stress that the local budgetary system is an important guarantee for accelerating the cause of socialist and communist construction.

The rules give full account of the problems arising in the implementation of the local budgetary system such as local economic life, local budget and its drafting, ensuring local budgetary revenue and utilisation of local budgetary fund.

The rules stress that the local power organs should thoroughly carry through the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method in the implementation of the local budgetary system to give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and initiatives of the masses and make the maximum use of the local reserves and possibilities.

American Troops and Armaments Must Be Withdrawn from South Korea

Statement Adopted at French National Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

A French National Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris recently adopted a statement.

The statement reads:

The representatives of political and social organizations and personalities who have gathered at the call of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea state as follows:

Korea is historically formed one nation, having one territory and the commonness of language and culture through centuries.

But the actual division of Korea is maintained against international law, and the occupation of the south of the country by US forces is not only an infringement upon the right of the people to self-determination but also a grave threat to world peace.

The July 4, 1972, North-South Joint Statement gave an immense hope to the Korean people and the champions of world peace.

In effect, the idea of reunifying the country peacefully without foreign interference, through a great national unity, corresponds with the spirit of our epoch.

The principles laid down in this statement are the foundation for a progress on condition that the negotiations are held out of sincere desire for a fruitful result.

But the installation in south Korea of a dictatorial "regime" which relies on foreign forces and receives foreign military aid is an obstacle to the process of reunification.

From that time, no progress has been made at all.

The United States sought to perpetuate division and create "two Koreas", supported by the south Korean authorities, advancing the idea of "cross recognition" and "simultaneous or separate admission to the UN".

These manoeuvres are backed by monopolistic circles of Japan and other countries.

Over the last 25 years since the end of the war, tension has been kept on the part of the south Korean authorities not only by a hostile propaganda but also by multiple armed incidents all along the Military Demarcation Line, also by the military provocation and intelligence operations. It is necessary, therefore, to remove tension by the total and quick withdrawal of the US forces (men and equipment, conventional and nuclear arms) and by the cessation of the introduction of new arms, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly.

After the withdrawal of the foreign forces, the two sides should enter into negotiations to reduce armed forces in a certain time and in a reasonable proportion to show their sincere intention to bring peaceful reunification.

This step will furnish proof that neither the north nor the south has intention of aggression against the other side and permit the Korean people to embark upon the process of reunification.

It is important that the political, social and religious organizations are let to express themselves and make public their propositions for reunification.

But, the "power" established in the south with foreign aid, on the strength of the "Yusin Constitution" of 1972 and "special laws," resorts to repression against all the opponents.

Therefore, the democratization of the political life in south Korea is indispensable, which should be realized through the abrogation of all the texts that repress the freedom of speech, assembly and association, subject the south Korean people to arbitrariness and infringe upon the human rights.

To guarantee the fundamental liberties in this way is necessary for the resumption of the dialogue between the two sides and is solely susceptible of the development of an atmosphere of mutual understanding and detente.

The progressive reunification through the exchange of personages, cultural exchange and economic exchange of reciprocal interests will be the responsibility devolved upon the negotiators appointed by both sides.

The above-mentioned steps will be the basis of the reestablishment of mutual confidence which will facilitate the establishment of a confederal state, opening the road to the definitive reunification of Korea.

The conference arrived at the conclusion that to assure world peace and express solidarity with the Korean people, all the progressive and peaceloving forces, irrespective of philosophical and religious faith or political choice, should pursue the following three objectives:

1. **To clarify the opinion on the manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" through "admission to the UN" and "cross-recognition",**
2. **To force the quick withdrawal of the American troops and armaments and dismantling of the military bases in south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution,**
3. **To strive to stop all the military aid to the dictatorial "regime" established in Seoul.**

The conference urges the government of our country, a member of the United Nations jointly responsible for its Charter, to behave in conformity with the principles of the Charter at the UN General Assembly and in its foreign policy vis-a-vis Korea.

The conference appeals to the parties, social organizations, trade unions, religious organizations and churches to extensively inform public opinion of the tragedy suffered by Korea and the constant threat to peace in this part of the world and organize actions in favour of the aforementioned objectives.

Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association Inaugurated

The Korea-Afghanistan Friendship Association was inaugurated.

Its inaugural meeting was held in Pyongyang.

Ryu Gum Son was elected Chairman of the association.

The meeting adopted a letter to His Excellency Noor Mohammad Taraki, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Ever-Victorious Is Non-Aligned Movement

Marking 3rd Anniv. of Publication of Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG's Historic Work "The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times"

Our people mark the significant third anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic work **"The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times".**

The thought and theory on the non-alignment set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a brilliant revolutionist and great thinker and theoretician, give comprehensive answers to all problems concerning this movement.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's clear-cut exposition of all problems confronting the non-aligned movement there has been laid the ideological and theoretical basis enough to correctly solve the question of forming the force of the revolution and the question of the target of the revolution and the ways and means for opposing it and to scientifically map out the strategy and tactics of the revolution of our times.

What holds the most important position in his thought and theory on the non-aligned movement is the question of the historic position and role of this movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The non-alignment movement is a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force reflecting the main trend of the present era."

As he pointed out, the present era is an era of independence, an era of anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle. Today the people of many countries on the globe are calling for independence and fighting against all forms of domination and subjugation. Hundreds of millions of people the world over who remained the mere object of history and groaned under exploitation, oppression and domination in the days gone by have made their appearance on the stage of history and become the masters of their own destinies and are now turning out in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, the source of exploitation, plunder, domination and subjugation, and for national liberation, social progress and independent development.

Independent development is the unanimous aspiration of the world's people. The people of the world are demanding independence and an ever-increasing number of countries are going in for independence. This is the main trend of our times that no force can halt.

The non-alignment reflects this main trend of our times and is struggling for the independence of the countries and the people.

Hence it follows that this movement is a mighty revolutionary force, an independent force, which promotes the onward movement in the age of independence and dynamically advances history along the road of independent development.

This movement is a powerful anti-imperialist force of our times. It is a revolutionary force which was born amid the anti-imperialist struggle and is gaining in strength through the anti-imperialist struggle and is bringing to completion the cause of national liberation by continuing with the anti-imperialist struggle.

For the demand of its development, it has vital interests in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The anti-imperialist struggle is an inevitable requirement for the existence and social progress of the non-aligned countries and the accomplishment of their national liberation.

Realistically, the non-aligned movement, the third world has now become the main performer of the anti-imperialist struggle.

For the non-aligned countries, developing countries, to defend national independence and their sovereignty, build their national economy and national culture, realize equality and sovereignty in the international arena and abolish the old international economic order—all this is a process of struggle opposing imperialism and colonialism.

The non-alignment is a new force standing opposed to imperialism and a mighty force which undertakes an important share in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of our age and is conducive to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Anti-imperialism and independence are the lofty ideas and the banner of struggle of the non-aligned movement. Since it reflects the basic demand of our age and fights to meet it, we call this movement a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The significance and role of the non-alignment movement in advancing the world revolution and in international affairs is indeed tremendous."

As he pointed out, the international balance of forces has undergone a radical change owing to the appearance of the non-aligned movement on the stage of history as an independent political force.

With the appearance of this movement and its strengthening and development, the ranks of anti-imperialist fighters have markedly been expanded, the final collapse of the colonialist system of the imperialists accelerated and their foothold of pillage and sphere of influence narrowed down considerably. This decisively strengthened the world revolutionary forces and extremely weakened the imperialist reactionary forces. This constitutes an important change in the development of history and revolution. The struggle of the non-aligned countries against imperialism and for independence deals a heavy blow at the imperialists' policy of aggression and plunder, precipitates their decay and ruin and steps up the process of the change of the world.

The non-alignment is exerting great influence on the world politics. In the world political arena it has a big say and its existence can never be ignored. In the international organizations the imperialists can no longer be engrossed in such a despotism as willfully adopting decisions running counter to the interests of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people of the world and, on the contrary, decisions conforming with the aspiration of the peace-lovers of the world are adopted frequently, thanks to the role of the non-aligned countries, the third world countries.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries, are playing an active role in the struggle to wreck the old international economic order favourable only to the imperialists and colonialists and establish a new one favourable to the world's peace-loving people and are scoring great successes in this struggle.

Indeed, the growth and development of the non-alignment, a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, have brought about great progress in eliminating all sorts of domination and repression and achieving the equality of the nations, thus marking an epochal turn in the history of human emancipation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the direction to be followed by the non-aligned movement and the tasks set before it.

He had this to say:

"Non-aligned countries must intensify their struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

Intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle is an inevitable demand for the development of the revolution. Imperialism and colonialism are the source of aggression and war and a main obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the non-aligned countries. Fearful of the role of the non-alignment, the imperialists are trying their hardest to wreck and weaken this movement at any cost and for this they are resorting to every conceivable aggressive methods of colonialism, old and new.

Only by intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle can the non-aligned countries consolidate national independence, attain their independent development and creditably realize the aim of the non-alignment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Independence is the soul of a country and its people."

The struggle for independence is a sacred struggle against all sorts of aggression and pillage, oppression and exploitation and for national liberation, class liberation and human emancipation.

Only by firmly maintaining independence is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the nation and achieve the country's independence and prosperity. Along with the defence of their political independence the non-aligned countries must build an independent national economy which can guarantee it materially and for this they must closely cooperate with each other economically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"In order to realize the lofty ideas and objectives of the non-alignment movement, it is essential for the non-aligned countries to strengthen solidarity and cooperation."

A broad united front of the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, is a decisive guarantee for victory in the struggle against imperialism.

Formation of a broad united front of the non-aligned countries stands out as a more important problem in connection with the splitting machinations of the imperialists against these countries at present. The non-aligned countries must answer their machinations with the strategy of unity.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries fighting under the joint banner of anti-imperialism and independence, can achieve firm unity in their anti-imperialist struggle, by transcending the differences in social systems, political views and religious beliefs.

Their unity must be based on the principle of independence. Only then it becomes voluntary and truly solid one.

With no desperate efforts can the imperialists stave off the triumphant advance of the non-aligned movement.

Burgeoning and development of this movement are a process conforming to the law governing the development of history.

Birth, growth and triumph of the new-emerging forces—this is an immovable law in the development of history.

Attempts to halt the advance of this revolutionary force are sure to fail.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set out clear-cut policies and ways and means for their implementation and has intelligently led the government of our Republic. This has enabled our government, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, to consistently expand and strengthen the unity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and take a powerful concerted action with other countries against aggression, intervention, domination and plunder by imperialism and colonialism.

Thus our government has made a positive contribution to defending the lofty ideas and principles of the non-alignment and expanding and developing it.

The government and people of our Republic will as ever unite with the people of all the non-aligned countries and fight on vigorously to realize the great purpose of the non-aligned movement.

Juche Idea Is Trend of the Times

Recently seminars on the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal classic works took place abroad. They are:

A seminar on "On the Elimination of Formalism and Bureaucracy in Party Work and the Revolutionization of Functionaries" held in Beirut, sponsored by the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism", on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of its publication;

A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", held in Lahore under the sponsorship of the Lahore, Pakistan, "Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism";

A seminar on "On the Immediate Tasks of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", held in Beirut, sponsored by the Committee of the Southern Area of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism";

A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", held in Cairo by the "Group for the Study of the Works of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the Mission of the South West Africa People's Organization in Egypt and Middle East, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea;

A seminar on "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea", held by the members of the "Group for the Study of Kimilsungism" in South-east Asia;

A seminar on "Ideological Education of the Youth Is the Basic Task of the Democratic Youth League Organizations", held by the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Beirut, Lebanon, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of its publication.

FULL SUPPORT TO KOREAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

Report of Andre Aubry at French National Conference for Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

Andre Aubry, Chairman of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report at the French National Conference held recently in Paris in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The reporter said:

30 odd years have passed since Korea which was not a belligerent party in the Second World War was divided and its one part was occupied by the American troops.

American imperialism made the Korean question the most pressing international problem constantly menacing world peace.

Today the United States, in prolonging its occupation, resorts to persistent political manoeuvres for the permanent division of Korea, seeking to realize its strategic and tactical plans for redisposition of its forces.

Despite the election "promises" of President Carter for troop withdrawal, the armed forces of the United States of America have grown in its number and striking force.

Under the cover of "compensatory measure" for the "withdrawal" of the ground force, the United States is giving "aid" to the south Korean authorities and continuously reinforcing the potential of south Korea.

If we take into consideration that there are a great number of combat-ready US troops in the US bases outside Korea and the United States intends to invigle Japan into its war preparations, it is clear to all people of common sense that it is a plan of aggression.

The diplomatic manoeuvres actively developed by the United States and the Seoul "regime" for "cross recognition," "simultaneous or separate UN membership" and eventually the "non-aggression treaty" are all directed against the reunification of Korea and for the continued preparations of a nuclear war.

The south Korean authorities, receiving a fantastic amount of economic, technical and military "aid" from North Americans for a definitive partition of the country in conformity with the US strategic objectives, actively support its aggressive plan.

The Seoul "regime" is colluding with the business and military circles of Japan with the permission of the United States.

The attempts to perpetuate the split of Korea and make south Korea a permanent colony give rise to the resistance of all strata of the south Korean people, which is bestially repressed by the Seoul dictatorial "regime."

In order to put down the desire of the people for national reunification, the Seoul "government" is engaged in furthering fascistization and trampling underfoot even the most elementary human rights.

Heavy is our responsibility in view of these facts. We should make known what is going on in south Korea so that a larger number of people of all walks of life in our country may lift the voices demanding the abolition of the dictatorship and respect for human rights in south Korea and powerfully express the active solidarity of the French people to the south Korean people struggling for democracy.

The desire of the Korean people to restore their unity and independence in a peaceful and democratic way enjoys active support of the world people.

In our country the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea is amassing all people supporting the realization of this noble desire and making a contribution to the vast international solidarity movement developed and organized along with the creation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea since the Brussels Conference.

We know that the Korean problem has become more complicate because a long time has passed and the different evolution opposed to each other in the two parts of Korea has created a certain differentiation.

But, as all people who visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea witness, the sentiments for national reunification are ardent among all the Koreans.

Therefore, Korea's reunification is an objective necessary not only for world peace but realistic under the condition that the sentiment for national unity rests deep in popular conscience.

In south Korea the national sentiment is impaired by the presence of the foreign troops. Both in the north and the south the people are conscious that the division is harmful to economic equilibrium. They are undergoing considerable sufferings owing to this situation. Due to the division, a large number of families are separated and cannot see each other, and a new generation has grown, not knowing what has become of their parents and relatives.

Why should Korea remain divided?

Despite repeated proposals of the DPRK, the Seoul authorities have persistently refused to have the dialogue and take the road of reunification in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement. This fact shows what aim the south Korean "regime" seeks.

Truth shows that Pak Jung Hi is afraid of reunification and does not want it.

The "special statement" of the Seoul "regime" in June 1973 showed its real objective: to maintain the division at any cost and get it "accepted" by nations through the "simultaneous or separate admission to the United Nations" of the two parts of Korea.

If nations leave it alone, this will lead to the fixation of the division and signify the first step to a war.

This attitude supported by the American leaders well confirms that the policy of Pak Jung Hi conforms with the global strategy of the United States in the Pacific and it also conforms with the interests of the imperialists for economic reasons.

If the attempt to make "two Koreas" succeed, a new situation will be created and world peace face a danger.

In this sense, our conference and the activities of our committee are not only activities to express solidarity with the people who have already suffered too much but also an important effort to unite the people who oppose the bellicose schemes in the world.

After dwelling on the activities conducted by the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, he continued:

In conclusion, permit me to refer to our prospect next year.

Our foremost task is, of course, to widely propagate in France the questions discussed at the Tokyo Conference, the international event, especially, the concrete proposals for the solution of the Korean question.

We should also study ways for developing solidarity activities in the world.

If we are to make our activity more effective, we should expand our committee to local areas, so that our activities may influence the people.

We will also conduct more effective activities towards our government through our friends in the Parliament and Senate to make it take a positive position toward the Korean question.

On the question of human rights in south Korea we will play a role of initiators in developing a vigorous movement in our country in support of the release of south Korean democratic figures and their desire for freedom, democracy and the reunification of Korea, together with all humanitarian organizations.

New Books

DPRK Foreign Languages Publishing House Puts Out Various Books

Book "With the Affection of Real Father" (Russian and Chinese)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the affectionate father of our people. With warm love for the people, he is always among the simple labouring people and shares bitters and sweets with them. He dedicates his whole life to the happiness of the people. This book contains seven reminiscences showing his lofty popular character.

Such titles as "With the Affection of Real Father", "Seven Mountain Birds", "I Congratulate You on Your Marriage", can be found among them.

Novel "Dawn of a New Age" (English)

This book delineates the brilliant revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement and father of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Its Spanish edition will come off the press soon.

Book "Korea Promotes Revolution and Construction" (English and Chinese)

Included in this book are part of the foreigners' articles dealing with the successes gained by our people in socialist construction, written on the basis of their visits to Korean factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational, cultural and public health establishments.

Book "Korea Is One" (French)

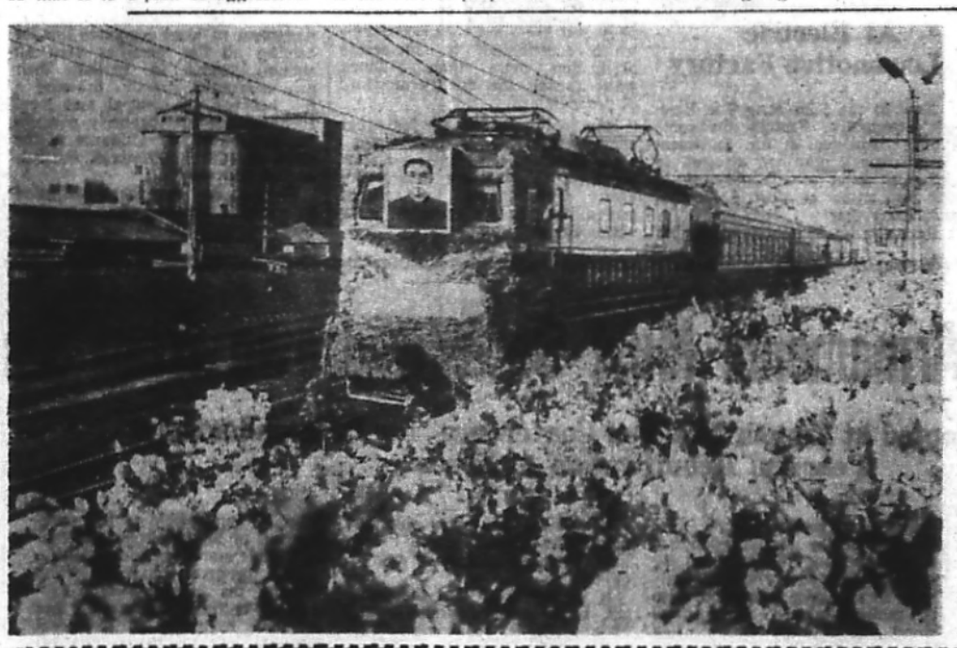
Contained in this book are part of the articles written by foreigners in support of the government of our Republic's stand and policy to oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the partitionists at home and abroad and surely reunify the country.

Its English, Russian and Chinese editions will be published before long.

Book "History Will Judge Hangmen" (Russian and Chinese)

It contains some of the articles written by south Korean democrats and south Korean overseas patriotic-minded people fighting for the democratization of south Korean society and the country's peaceful reunification, the articles exposing and criticizing dictator Pak Jung Hi's fascist terror rule without precedent in viciousness and shamelessness.

Its English, French and Japanese editions will also be brought out soon.



The first train begins to move along the newly electrified line

Railway Electrification Project Completed

The electrification project of the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon Railway Line has been completed in our country.

It is another proud creation in expediting the modernization of transport.

With the electrification of this line of busy traffic, its technical equipment has been modernized and transport capacity markedly increased. This will help meet the increasing demand of the national economy for transport more fully.

The constructors there remarkably raised the speed of work and completed the project in a brief period through an active technical innovation, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

A meeting for opening to traffic the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon electrified railway line was held at Taedonggang Railway Station on December 10.

At 8th Asian Games

DPRK Players Win 48 Medals As of Dec. 17

The 8th Asian Games opened in Bangkok on December 9 with the participation of 3,000 players and 1,000 official representatives from 25 countries and regions. From its beginning, our players registered good results.

Our young girl Kim Ok Son who made her debut in the international games established a new Asian record in the woman's 1,500-metre run and carried off a gold medal by covering the distance in 4 minutes and 18.9 seconds. In the woman's 3,000-metre run she again received a gold medal, thus drawing the attention of the sports circles of the world.

In the small-bore rifle shooting from the prone position, our boy Kim Gyong Ho won 598 out of 600 points and created a new record of the Games, carrying off a gold medal.

His record is one point less than the world record established by our boy Li Ho Jun at the Munich Olympic Games held in 1972 and 9 points greater than the record made by a Japanese player at the 7th Asian Games held in Teheran in 1974.

In the rapid pistol firing our team created a new record of the 8th Asian Games and won a gold medal with 2,348 points, 21 points greater than the record established in the previous Asian Games.

Besides, our players registered good records in various events—weight-lifting, shooting, gymnastics, wrestling, archery, table tennis, etc.—and made new records of the 8th Asian Games.

As of December 17, our players won 18 gold medals, 13 silver and 17 bronze, 48 in all.

JUCHE INDUSTRY IS SOLIDLY BASED

The significant year of 1978 which wrote another glorious page in the annals of our country is coming to a close.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumined the road of struggle to be followed by our people in his New Year Address for 1978 and, personally directing on the spot many factories and enterprises in the eastern and western coasts, specified the direction and ways and means for the preschedule fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and for a great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Thus this year our people celebrated the 30th birthday of our Republic as a great festival of victors and scored great successes in the fulfilment of the first year task of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84).

In particular, in the course of our people's onward movement meant to model the whole society on the Juche idea, significant progress was achieved in strengthening the Juche character and independence of our industry and realizing its modernization.

In Improving Structure of Industry

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"We should further improve the structure of industry by creating new industrial branches and adhere strictly to the principle of developing industry fed with domestic raw materials, thereby strengthening the independence and Juche character of our industry."

This year our country registered much success in improving the structure of industry and strengthening its independence.

In the sector of the engineering industry signal successes were gained in creating new production bases, able to turn out large quantities of up-to-date heavy machines and equipment with our own efforts, materials and technology.

Thanks to the heroic endeavours of our workers construction of the large-scale Taean Heavy Machine Factory is now well under way in the western area of our country. Since the end of March this year it has been progressing at a high speed ten times greater than before.

The large-scale machine tool shop built in the Ryongsong Machine Plant in the eastern area began to produce large-sized machines and equipment—forging and stamping machines, lathes, boring machines, turning lathes, etc., with the result that the production of ordered equipment has grown considerably as compared with last year.

Meanwhile, the material and technical foundations of the shipbuilding centres in the eastern and western coasts have been further consolidated. This year witnessed the building of 20,000-ton cargo ship "Yonpungho" and 14,000-ton cargo ship "Tumangang", vessel "Charyokkaengsaeng" installed with a 75-ton crane and many other medium- and small-sized vessels.

In the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a big metallurgical centre in the northern area, construction of the cold rolling mill is now under way in quick tempo. The project for installing the combined cutter was wound up at the hot rolling mill under this iron works. And the April 13 Iron Works and other luppe and unwrought steel production bases were readjusted and reinforced. This resulted in the further strengthening of the independence of the metallurgical industry.

The first-stage project of the Pongwha Chemical Factory was completed and a textile mill with 50,000 spindles came into being in Kanggye. Besides, a large number of factories, workshops and establishments were built, reconstructed or expanded. This has enabled us to develop all industrial branches in a more rational and comprehensive way.

Fuel, Raw Material and Power Resources Augmented

Raw material, fuel and power bases which are most important in strengthening the independence of industry were reinforced still further.

Great efforts were channelled into the mining industry representing the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan and extensive work was undertaken to survey natural resources, with the result that the variety of mineral ores were further expanded and the bases for developing coal and ore mines were created in a large number in the areas full of promise and favourable for mining conditions.

The crushing ground of mine-lot No. 4 of the Musan Mine in the northern area was built. This will greatly contribute to developing this mine into a large-scale iron ore mine with the production capacity of 10 million tons.

In the western area fields with a large amount of mineral deposits were secured and ore production went up rapidly. The ore output increased by 51.4 per cent in the Unryul Mine, 16.7 per cent in the Chaeryong Mine and 24.5 per cent in the Tokhyon Mine as compared with the corresponding period of last year. In the Anju area thousands of millions of tons of coal deposits were secured and medium and small mines developed in different places.

The anthracite coal mines and limestone mines under the February 8 Vinalon Complex, Korea's dependable chemical fibre raw material base, were reconstructed or expanded and reed, pulp and other raw material production bases built up firmly.

The material and technical foundations of many thermal-power and hydro-power stations erected in various parts of the country were solidified and power production grew rapidly. This year's plan for the construction of the Taedonggang Power Plant now under way was overfulfilled. This will help toward bringing earlier the day of its commissioning.

Thus the Juche industry of our country developed more steadfastly this year in reliance on our raw materials, fuel and power.

Great Technical Progress in Modernization

This year all branches of our industry were firmly equipped with up-to-date technology and its technological level further enhanced.

Semi-automation, automation and telemechanics were widely introduced in the ferrous metal and cement industries and their sphere expanded to other industrial branches. As a result, a large number of workers were freed from arduous labour.

For the modernization of industry strenuous efforts were made for technical reconstruction on a mass scale in various fields of industry. One of the characteristics is that the sphere of technical reconstruction is wide, ranging from the large and complex to the precise and small ones, and the technical level is very high and diverse.

For example, the Kangson Steel Complex manufactured new-type gas generators with precise and complex structure and introduced them into smelting and steel shop No. 1 of the Kim Chaek Iron Works introduced advanced technology capable of turning out 1,800 tons of more steel every month while lowering production cost more than 20 per cent and economizing on thousands of man-days.

High-speed rock-drills, advanced coal cutters, hydraulic mechanical supports and up-to-date large-sized means of transport found their way to the cutting sites underground and comprehensive mechanization and semi-automation became much bigger in application and scale.

The Tanchon Mining Complex in the eastern region stepped up the replacement of mining facilities with large-sized, modernized and high-speed ones, thereby increasing the number of mining facilities 1.2 times as against last year.

The Unryul Mine in the western area wound up the project for installing a self-moving belt conveyor linking Nunggum and Ung-do islets. The Chaeryong Mine manufactured a large-sized open-air skip and applied it in production. By operating this skip three or four workers now easily treat a huge amount of iron ore and slag requiring nearly 30 trucks.

Dressing plants equipped with up-to-date facilities came into being in many mines and automation was widely effected in dressing operation.

Meanwhile, hundreds of kilometres of railway lines between Kilju and Hyesan and between Taedonggang and Sinsongchon were electrified with materials and technology supplied by the Juche industry.

Marked progress has also been made in introducing semi-automation and automation in the sections where train operation is not smooth and in the main railway stations and marshalling yards and in modernizing means of communication of railways.

The Chongchon bridge, the longest in Korea, was constructed and the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro was finished. The Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway linking the east and the west of our country was opened to traffic, thus more splendidly ensuring culture and modernization in transport.

This year our Juche industry made really great progress. Thus we laid a firm foundation for rushing forward toward the high eminence of the Second Seven-Year Plan and took a big step forward again in materializing Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Pak Sun Chon

Excavator production is stepped up at the Rakwon Machine Plant in response to the decision of the 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee

Along River Taedong-gang (4)

Kumsong Tractor Plant

Thousands of automatic machine tools standing in a row work upon tractor parts. Winding machines are ceaselessly moving, transporting materials....

This is the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a leading farm machine-producing centre of our country, with modernly-equipped workshops such as sheet-metal processing and casting.

Watching the process and assembly workshop is a thrilling delight.

Here in this workshop housed in a big building, the "Chollima" and "Pungnyon" tractors are assembled.

Production processes are highly automated and modernized. Coordinate cranes fill the buckets with materials in the warehouse. The buckets sent through the chain conveyer installed on the ceiling pour a steady stream of materials into the workshop. The materials quickly pass through the processing with the help of highly-efficient machine tools for tractor assembly. All the processes of processing and assembling the engine body and other parts are done by the automatic assembly-line methods.

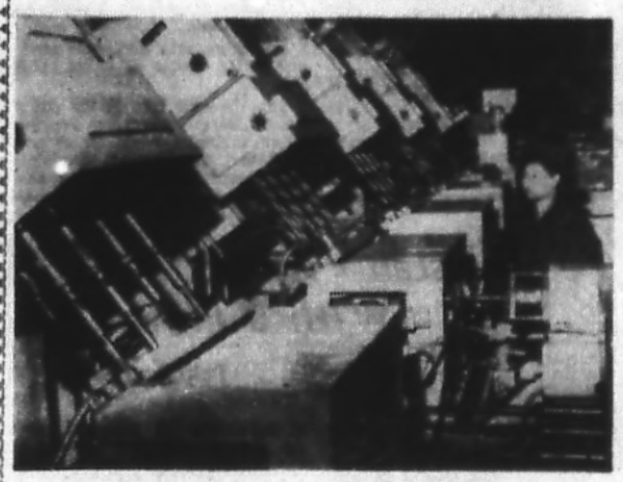
In accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always mindful of how to liberate our farmers from heavy labour as early as possible, this plant has become a modern plant as it is today.

Equipped with all production processes from material production to processing and assembling, the plant has a capacity of producing tens of thousands of tractors.

This year a pressing method was introduced in processing tractor couplings and this method contributed to boosting productivity 10 times. And more than 1,500 new technical devices and rational proposals were put into operation to increase production and raise the quality of tractors. The output of tractors as of the end of November showed an increase of 1,900 over the corresponding period of last year.

Steady improvements are made in technical aspects and production capacities are being reinforced still further. In the future the plant will play a still greater role in industrialising and modernizing our agriculture.

Kim Su Yon



75 hp engine body is produced by the assembly-line method (at the Kumsong Tractor Plant)

Into the Era of Automatization

Arne Herlov Petersen (Denmark)

In the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Plant I have seen the assembling of an electrical locomotive, consisting of 186,000 parts. Very few countries of the world produce these advanced machines, and it is quite amazing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which only began industrialization after the war, is so far advanced today. During the Korean war one bomb was thrown for each three square metres of the Kim Jong Tae Plant. The DPRK is not satisfied with the rapid industrialization of the country. The country today is entering the era of automatization.

Industrial TV has become in use at many places. At the Exhibition of the Three Revolutions I have seen many highly advanced machines, which can take the place of ten or twenty workers.

One of the modern and impressive factories of the country is the June 4 Rolling-Stock Works. The assembly shops are scattered over a great area, and everywhere the utmost has been done to preserve the workers' health and reduce pollution. The heat in the air compression room is utilized by placing a number of cacti and other potted plants in the shop, and the cooling water is led into ponds with fish, which thus can live in warm water all the year round. Attached to the factory are the Room for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, shops, baths, hair dressing saloons, creches and kindergartens, vacation home, hospitals, from which the doctors make regular checks on the health of all the workers, a factory college, a specialized factory school and a workteam leader school.

When the Japanese fled the country they completely demolished the small factory that existed at that time. In 1947 President Kim Il Sung visited the place and taught that the factory should start producing new waggons in stead of just repairing old ones. Before the outbreak of war the factory could in the main fulfil the demands of the country. During the war 3,000 one-ton bombs were thrown over the factory site, and only heaps of ashes were left. So, the factory organized mobile repair units that were sent out to the fronts. After the war the reconstruction work started. In 1958 President Kim Il Sung visited the factory again and taught that the main emphasis should now be on the production of new waggons, while the repair work should have only a secondary role.

In 1958 the factory produced 30-ton waggons, and from the next year also 60-ton waggons. Today the factory produces more than twenty different kinds of waggons, including refrigerator vans for the transport of fresh fish.

It has been the consistent policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to create a solid basis of heavy industry, and already in 1967 the DPRK was 98 per cent self-sufficient in machinery. 75 per cent of the resources used in industry come from internal resources, so the DPRK is less dependent on import than most other countries.

This has not always been so.

About this an engineer from the Kumsong Tractor Plant tells:

"We had a very difficult time there in 1958, when we decided to produce our first tractor, because we had neither experience nor drawings of any kind. We had only 10 technicians, who gathered and discussed the matter. We dismantled a tractor, and from the parts we made the drawings and proceeded. In thirty five days we had assembled the first tractor, but when we tried it out, we discovered that it ran backwards. So we had to correct that failure first. When it was in working order, the great leader saw it and he personally gave the new tractor the name of Chollima One."

The Kumsong Tractor Plant produces annually tens of thousands of tractors.

The DPRK now produces all the tractors the country needs and even has some export of tractors to other countries.

(Excerpts from the article "Land of Morning Calm Busy Today")

Interview

Successful Preparation for the WTTC

Lately our journalist had an interview with the Secretary of the 35th WTTC Organizing Committee about the preparations of the championships to be held in our country next year.

Question: We've heard that the preparations for the 35th WTTC are now in full swing to ensure it at the highest standard. Our newspaper "Pyongyang Times" is going to introduce them to the table tennis fans who have keen interest in and expectation on the championships and to our readers the world over.

Answer: As was already reported, the ITTF General Meeting held in Birmingham, England, in April 1977, had chosen Pyongyang, the capital of our revolution, as the host city of the 35th WTTC.

Received this news with great joy our people and sportsmen have made sincere efforts for its preparations.

The great leader of our people President Kim Il Sung instructed about making the 1979 WTTC a success; he said its preparations would be a great volume of work and should be pushed ahead under state patronage.

Thanks to his meticulous instructions the Organizing Committee with sectional commissions under it was set up with the state backing.

As the host, our government has earmarked huge funds for the preparations of the festivals which will greatly contribute to the smooth development of the international table tennis movement and to the deep understanding and friendship among sportsmen. Our people are also interested in it.

Question: I think the most important thing in the work for the festivals is the provision of good sports facilities including those in the arena. Would you like to tell me first about the preparation for the arena?

Answer: The venue is the Pyongyang Gymnasium in which the Asian Table Tennis Championships and many regional international contests were held and where world-famous players showed their excellent skills. As you know well this gymnasium is always ready for the international match. But, in view of the significance of the coming festivals, we have it redressed. We have also furnished well many conference and office rooms, medical rooms, and iodic lamps for convenient matches and photographing.

Question: Will you tell me about sports equipment and outfits for various functions?

Answer: We have already got tables, rackets, surrounders, balls and all others necessary for contests as agreed upon with the ITTF. Modern supplementary equipment of the tables is now produced in respective specialized factories, and the costumes and cloths needed for opening and closing ceremonies and other functions are also produced as scheduled.

Attention is directed even to the provision of fresh desks and chairs for umpires.

Question: I think the training courts should be secured as well as the game field. How are their preparations going on now?

Answer: We have selected many gymnasiums in the city as training places for the players and made them fully furnished.

The laying of parquet and other floorings of thousands of square metres have been finished, and these courts will be furnished with the same equipment as those to be used in competition by the end of the year.

Question: I believe that the Organizing Committee is directing special attention to the reception of the visitors, isn't it?

Answer: Of course, another important matter for success in the championships is to provide every possible comfort to the guests. As the host of the festivals we are making its preparations in cooperation with functionaries concerned, so that there would be no problems in the life of visitors.

Question: How about hotel accommodation for the players and officials and the services for them?

Answer: What is most important for reception is the hotel accommodation.

In order to ensure a successful competition and provide a convenient life, the players will be housed at the Changgwangsan Hotel near the Pyongyang Gymnasium, and ITTF members, its secretaries, pressmen and tourists at the Potonggang Hotel, the Pyongyang Hotel and others.

All the hotels have their rooms and establishments ready to receive the guests, and their restaurants, cinemas, photo studios, clinics, bookstalls, souvenir shops and various other service establishments of high grade have been provided adequately, to say nothing of facilities for leisure and cultural entertainments. Additional telex, telephone and postal services for international communication will be installed within this year. Meticulous care is given to food service to meet the different tastes and likings of players and tourists.

Question: What about your plan to make their stay enjoyable during the intervals of the championships?

Answer: We are planning outdoor amusement parties, art performances, film shows, and other colourful functions in close cooperation with the officials concerned. We are also furnishing the hotels better in Wonsan, Nampo, Mt. Kumgangsan, etc., for their pleasant tour of scenic spots in this land according to their wishes.

Question: I think many pressmen would come from various countries to cover the championships. What are your efforts for their activity?

Answer: We'll establish the press box in the Pyongyang Gymnasium during the games.

We have already set scores of telex and various other news media—international telegraphic and telephone service and telephotography, film development—furnishings of some 1,000 in all. As I have said above, the work to equip the hotels of the reporters with necessary communication facilities is in progress.

Besides, our Organizing Committee is energetically pushing ahead with the work related to the festivals—production of souvenirs and the publication of sports bulletin.

Journalist: Thank you. I wish greater success in the work of the Organizing Committee.

Pyongyang Gymnasium

By the mid-Chollima Street, along the beautiful Potong River, stands a modern edifice of a peculiar style boasting of our architectural beauty. It is the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled for April 25-May 6, 1979.

The gymnasium has a lot of 350,000 square metres, a floor space of 66,900 square metres, over 20,000 seats including those for guests, and an arena of 5,000 square metres, and its ceiling is 27 metres high.

Its temperature reads 21-23 degrees centigrade or higher inside and has full illumination enough for games and indoor cinematographing.

It has eleven training halls for table tennis and other indoor sports, shower bathrooms, 685 rooms of different sizes, and 36 exits.

It swallows up or vomits the flood of spectators in a blink, five or six minutes.

Also it has guestrooms, parlours, lounges, and a studio making translation in nine languages and a commentators' studio.

There are buffets, shops and cooling beverage stands for spectators.

This monumental edifice of our times was erected in one year and a half with our own design, technique and equipment.

Many local and international games have taken place since it was opened in April 1973, and our sportsmen registered good scores in these games, giving full play to the stamina and proficiency they acquired through day-to-day training.

Regional international table tennis games have been held here many times, including the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships (from late April to early May 1976). Each game the gymnasium presented our home-made sporting goods including the ping-pong table "Kumsusan" and they were highly commented by players. Thus the gymnasium has been recognized as a venue for international games.

H. Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, who visited our country early June this year to see the preparations for the 35th WTTC, said that it is provided with best conditions for games and it is the first-class gymnasium that ranks all others so far used for championships.

Our people gladly wait for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang.

The Pyongyang Gymnasium

Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique, Resign from a Sense Of Responsibility for Election Fraud

DFRF, CC Spokesman Says in His Statement

The spokesman of the CC of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made a statement denouncing the election to the "National Assembly" staged by the south Korean puppets on December 12.

The statement said that the recent election is a farce characterized by swindles and staged with the coercive measures through fascist "emergency decrees" and the name of election sits ill on this sort of election. It exposed the heretofore unprecedented fraudulent election conducted with total mobilization of power and money.

The statement pointed out: The election results proved that the doom of south Korean puppets is sealed and they are utterly forsaken by the people.

It continued:

The realization is steadily gaining ground through experience in actual life among the south Korean people that the election under the "Yusin system" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is meaningless and, moreover, the "National Assembly" formed through its instrumentality is beneath notice.

The south Korean puppets must know that they will get nowhere by such election fraud and it will only arouse stronger resistance of the people.

If a genuine democratic politics is to be ensured and democratic election is to be held in south Korea, the statement pointed out, the present "Yusin" fascist regime of dictatorship should be overthrown and a genuine democratic government be set up.

It expressed the firm conviction that the south Korean people of all strata and all the democrats at home and abroad will join efforts to smash the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's schemes for long-term office, establish a genuine democratic coalition government, realize the democratization of south Korean society and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

It urged the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to resign immediately as demanded by the south Korean people, from a sense of responsibility for the fraudulent practices in the recent election most blatant in history and hand over the reins of power to patriotism-inspiring democrats.

If the south Korean puppets try to continue to remain in power and pursue the policy of permanent division with the help of the fascist system they will be ousted from office through the people's struggle.

Meanwhile, similar statements came from the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and the spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in south Korea.

A Glimpse at "Fair Election"

These days, swindling practices carried out by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the "election to the National Assembly" are being brought into the open one after another.

The whole land of south Korea was placed under the state of "class A emergency alert order" and "emergency service order" and all the police force and hooligans were let loose to drive the people into the polling stations. Those who were not submitted meekly to their request were arrested randomly.

Han Sin Bok, a woman nearing her time who is residing in Nam sub-county, Nyongwol county, south Korean Kangwon Province, gave birth to a child on her way to the polling station.

In Sokcho located in the above-said province, a woman named Kim Mi Yong was dragged out to the polls two hours after delivery. On the election day there took place a funeral service at the house of Hyon Sang Bok residing in Tongpyong-ri, Kunso sub-county, Okchon county, North Chungchong Province. When the funeral procession was on its way to the grave, it was suspended and all family members and relatives were ordered to go to the polls.

When the puppets realized that they had no prospect of winning the election by violence, they resorted to voting by proxy and stuffing.

In Puchon, Kyonggi Province, the head of the election administration committee from the Democratic Republican Party was detected in the act of voting nearly 20 ballots by proxy.

For fear that the voting rate was too low, the puppets stuffed the box with nearly 2,000 ballots without the seal of the head of the election administration committee and this irregularity was soon disclosed. This happened in Yongdungpo district, Seoul.

Swindling acts were also carried out in the course of ballot counting.

Take irregularities in the city of Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, as an example: When an observer from the independent candidates was absent on a shift for a short while a surprising fact was revealed. It was found that one ballot cast for pro-Pak Jung Hi's candidate was tied on the top of a bundle of 99 ballots for a candidate from an opposition party to make it appear that all the 100 ballots were for the former. Many of such bundles were discovered in south and east districts of the city and this produced a great sensation.

Particularly to be mentioned here is that influence-buying activities with money were rife.

A report says that due to the extreme misappropriation of election funds, at the end of November the currency issue volume in south Korea swelled by 116,600 million *won* as compared with the end of October.

Here is an example. An independent candidate at constituency No. 8 in North Kyongsang Province gave some 70 people envelopes filled with cash amounting from 5,000 to 10,000 *won* each to solicit their votes.

This is the very nature of "fair election" advertised by the puppets.

South Korean-Style Election

TASS Comments

TASS December 14 published a commentary headed "South Korean-Style Election."

Noting that the vote counting ended in the "election to the National Assembly" held on December 12 in south Korea, the news agency said: Though the "Democratic Republican Party" of the south Korean dictator set in motion the huge repressive machinery and scattered money profusely to bribe electors, they could not win a half of the 154 seats for which the "election" was held.

It further said:

Commenting on the "election" staged by the south Korean "regime" for its permanent office on the order of dictator Pak Jung Hi, Japanese correspondents in their reports from Seoul said that the scheme proved a total failure. As reported by "Asahi Shimbun," the "election" clearly showed the growing discontent of the south Korean people with the "regime" which suppresses freedom and the anti-popular "policy" for ruthlessly exploiting the working masses.

To see a real picture of this masquerade of "expression of the people's will," it is necessary to recall that the results of voting in the Seoul-style "election" have no bearing on deciding the "successful candidates."

The question is that Pak Jung Hi arbitrarily empowered himself in 1972 to appoint one-third of the "national assembly-men" among his lackeys.

With such acts, the anti-popular "regime" can convince no one that there is something akin to democracy in south Korea or cannot conceal the fact that the south Korean prisons are overflowing with its opponents, TASS said.

Fraud Election for Long-term Office

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique announced the result of the election to the "national assembly" which took place on December 12, saying that it was held "smoothly in an atmosphere of calmness and freedom."

According to press reports, out of the 231 seats 77 seats, or one-third of the assemblymen, were automatically taken by the members of the "Yujong Association" by the direct appointment of traitor Pak Jung Hi and the "Republican Party" got 68 seats out of the remaining 154 seats.

This shows that the number of seats was far less than that the puppets had expected through election.

The present representatives in authority thought that they could maintain their fascist tyranny by winning over two-thirds of the seats in the "national assembly". It was based on a calculation that the members of the "Yujong Association" formed as a detached corps of the "Republican Party" could take one-third seats without recourse to the established election procedure and the members of the "Republican Party" win a half of the remaining seats.

The recent election was extremely criminal in its purpose and unprecedentedly foul in its method.

The election was a farce initiated by puppet Pak Jung Hi himself to consolidate the foundations for his long-term office, and an election accompanied by repressive measures which surpassed all previous illegal elections in fraudulent practices.

Just before the election, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique arrested over one hundred and scores of opposition and independent candidates who were regarded as their strong rivals, to say nothing of the people and democrats who were opposed to and rejected their deceptive practices.

On the very day of the election, they placed under the "class A emergency alert order" the whole territory where the "emergency measures" on top of the "state of emergency" have been in force for years and dragged the people to the polling stations under the point of bayonets.

That day, members of the "Republican Party" (ruling party), special agents and officials in the service of the puppet regime were all set in motion to ensure success in the election. Every conceivable fraudulent practice was employed. Needless to say, all this was done under the order of puppet Pak Jung Hi.

In Suwon, Kyonggi Province, secret operatives influenced by the puppets with money casted ballots by proxy instead of voters who boycotted the election, changing their dress each time. Heads of residential units were placed near every election booth to entertain the inhabitants with rice cake, noodle and soft drinks and ask them to vote for "Republican Party" candidates.

In Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, an "election control officer" was detected in the act of casting over 50 ballots by proxy and in Songbuk district, Seoul, 24 members of the "Republican Party" were active in distributing meal tickets among the inhabitants to win their favor.

But when it became clear that even these dastardly acts would not bring them the hoped-for vote rate, they indiscriminately took even pedestrians to the polling stations and forced them to vote and all possible fraudulent practices such as "voting by proxy", "ballot box stuffing" and "ballot change" were employed without hesitation.

This is the very background of the election which was held "smoothly in an atmosphere of calmness and freedom" as advertized by the puppet clique.

Little wonder that public circles and people of south Korea sharply denounced the recent election and declared it null and void, saying that it bears close resemblance to the fraud election in March 15, 1960, which invited the puppet Syngman Rhee's political demise.

The south Korean youth and students and the majority of the population pungently rejected from the beginning the election farce held by the puppet clique under the "Yusin" fascist system. And political figures, scholars, writers, journalists and religious men—representatives of 13 organizations in south Korea which call for democracy issued a statement totally rejecting the deceptive election farce.

Although the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique could stage a fraud election farce and forge its results, they cannot mislead public opinion.

The south Korean people will never halt their struggle until they overthrow the fascist rule and win democracy and freedom.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique should immediately resign from a sense of responsibility for the fraud election held under violence and corruption.

Cho Hae Sin

Afghanistan Vibrant With a New Life

Pak Yong Sam

Last September, we had a chance to visit Afghanistan which is seething with a new life. Afghanistan is known as a country with little rain in summer, but trees thickly lined along the roadside and well-arranged green belts in the capital made us feel refreshed even under the scorching sun. Here and there in the streets, cranes were seen, moving ceaselessly in all directions.

From the first day of our arrival in Afghanistan, we were immediately impressed by the Afghan people's worthwhile efforts to build a new life and consolidate the victory of the April Revolution.

In his message of greetings sent to Prime Minister Noor Mohammad Taraki, President Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"Today the Afghan people are vigorously struggling to defend the gains of revolution and build a new society under Your Excellency's leadership."

Everywhere we went we could witness the great achievements the Afghan people had made after the victory of the April Revolution in their efforts to firmly defend the gains of revolution and build a new society under the guidance of Prime Minister Noor Mohammad Taraki.

Take the mining industry as an example. The miners of that country produced 67,000 tons of coal in the first four months after the establishment of the people's government, or 18,000 tons of more coal than produced in the corresponding period of last year.

The output of crude oil and natural gas is also increasing sharply. It is planned to boost the production of cement and develop the crude oil processing industry.

Progressive measures have been taken by the government to develop agriculture and stabilize and improve the living of peasants. The government decided to cancel the debts contracted by 11 million peasants to usurers and landlords and is pushing forward preparations for the land reform and the organization of cooperative farms, making huge investments in agriculture.

Other measures are taken to stabilize and improve the people's living. The government protects and encourages the business activities of trading organs and individual traders, pursuing a popular policy of regulating the prices of goods. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor left over from the exploiter society has been narrowed down considerably.

The government is also devoting a great deal of attention to eliminating illiteracy, developing education and emancipating women from social fetters.

With stress put on the construction of schools for the development of school education, over 1,600 schools were inaugurated this year alone.

Externally, the Afghan government is following a neutral and non-aligned policy and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with those countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and self-determination.

We were struck strongly by the Afghan government and people's active support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people for the socialist construction and the country's reunification.

While we were staying in that country, the Afghan government issued on September 17 a statement announcing that it decided to sever the diplomatic ties with the south Korean puppet clique, recognizing only one Korean state represented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

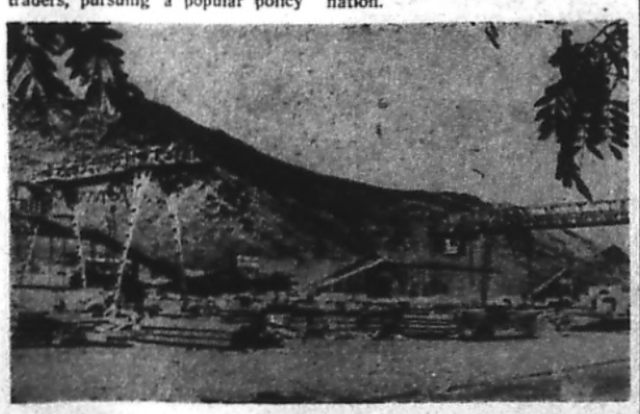
The Vice-Director of Information and Culture of that country told us that the Afghan government's recent resolute step was a reflection of the ardent desire of its people to see Korea's independent and peaceful reunification achieved at the earliest date.

The Korean people highly estimate this just step and warmly hail it.

During our stay in Afghanistan, we made many friends and exchanged views with them on the achievements and experiences gained in the revolution and construction.

This course served as a chance to further deepen the feelings of friendship with the Afghan people.

We are firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Afghan peoples would develop still further in the joint struggle for anti-imperialism and self-determination.



Pre-fab parts are massproduced for housing construction (in Afghanistan)

Nepal Develops

December 28 is the national day of the Nepalese people. On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm felicitations to the friendly Nepalese people.

Today the Nepalese people, under the energetic guidance of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, are making great progress in their endeavours for the country's autonomous development and prosperity, while surmounting all difficulties and hardships.

Thanks to the progressive measures taken by the government for the independent development of the national economy, industry based on domestic raw materials is developing and small- and medium-scale factories are coming into being.

Great attention is directed to the preferential development of agriculture which forms the foundation of Nepal's economy. Agricultural co-operatives have been organized in the rural areas including mountain villages. Irrigation facilities have been installed everywhere with the result that irrigation water is flowing over the once sterile land. Farm machines and chemical fertilizers are finding their way to the countryside and agricultural production is on the increase.

Fresh progress is also being made in education, culture and public health.

Great efforts have been channelled into educational work.

The Korean people rejoice at all the achievements scored in Nepal as they would at their own.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Nepal in 1974 the friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries are developing favourably as days go by.

Particularly, the visit to our country by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah and their party in July, 1978, was another event of significance in the history of friendship between Korea and Nepal.

The Korean people will as ever strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Nepalese people.

Kim Kyong Hui

A milk factory in Nepal

Mother

(Continued from the Previous Issue)

Workers' Mother, Our Mother

Li So Son was at the trade union office almost every day to educate the workers.

The primary task, she thought, was to lift the young workers out of darkness and ignorance and help them to be aware of their legitimate rights inherent to man.

The workers' classroom came into being as the first step towards this end.

While working as a cook at the dining room, she served out with hot soup in the daytime and in the nighttime taught them with the gentle affection of a real mother how to fight against the exploitation by the wicked entrepreneurs.

Her educational activity became brisk particularly in recent years when she was in charge of the workers' classroom.

On an occasion the classroom was ordered by the factory owner to cease its functioning. The step was taken under the pretext of alleged charitable work for the education of neighbouring children. Far from educational purpose, the instructors in the service of the factory drummed into their ears the meaningless story-telling every day.

She was profoundly indignant at this move.

One day, November 1974, So Son took a stiff attitude towards the factory manager, saying that she would be obliged to resort to violence if he failed to bring back the requisitioned room. The police arrested her on a charge of blackmailing. In reply to interrogations by the chief detective, she retorted unflinchingly, "You allege that those who have deprived us of our rights are not guilty, but we who have insisted upon our own rights are punishable. Do you mean this is a fair law?" Then she asked, "Suppose we oust you from here and take your post, how do you feel, then?" Terribly enraged, the chief detective dealt a blow to her, saying that she was rude in speech.

After her release from the police station, she roused over 100 workers to a sit-in strike under the slogan "Return back the requisitioned workers' classroom!" This strike culminated in a successful conclusion.

Now the workers were again allowed free access to the classroom and it served as their "intimate friend". The workers gradually went through a higher political awakening. They learned how to struggle and found out which path they should follow. This transformation began to find its way to other quarters outside the Pyonghwa market.

Mother's activity was not confined to the workers' classroom alone. In all places where the workers were trampled underfoot, suffering from hardships, she fought for the right to live and democratic rights.

In 1974 an organization of the defendants' families was formed after the case of the "National Federation of Democratic Youth and Students". One day, mother attended the Thursday prayer meeting (now the Friday prayer meeting) and called upon the prayers to turn out in struggle, saying: "My son is now cold in his grave, but his soul is still not on the loose. So I am also one of the families of the arrested." She said: "There's nothing to be gained only by praying everyday. Our kinsmen in prison are eager to see us fighting. We must save them through struggle. Let's take action! Let's fight unhesitatingly!" Inspired by her ardent appeal, the defendants' families thronged to the detention house and fought persistently. When eight persons involved in the case of the "People's Revolutionary Party" were executed in April 1975, she was more enraged than any one else. She, together with the bereaved families, came out in a demo and barred the hearse.

"Mother of the toiling people," "our mother"—these terms have become a synonym for mother Li So Son. All the labourers followed her, calling her "Mother, mother!" and did as she wanted to. They waged a stay-in-strike in opposition to the dismissal of their colleagues staged demos and called hunger strikes for the improvement of their working conditions.

The administration authorities considered her to be quite troublesome.

From this, mother was placed under the constant surveillance of ditective Chong. At every opportunity she was arrested and beaten. Over the past seven years she was walked off to the police station or intelligence agency on more than 100 occasions. This fact alone is enough to show how harshly the enemies persecuted her.

But mother was undaunted.

Standing in the Van of Struggle

The funeral of Min Jong Jin, a worker of a leather factory who had died of an asphyxiating gas accident, took place on July 10, 1977.

That day over 300 workers under the influence of seven trade unions in the Seoul-Inchon area—trade unions of the Pyonghwa market, the Tongil Textile Mill, the Pando Firm, etc.—staged a demo in protest against the arrogance of the wicked enterprise owners who hold the lives of workers so cheap.

The indignant workers followed the hearse, chanting the slogans: "Improve murderous working conditions!" and "Workers are also human beings!"

The police force which had hurried to the scene aboard two trucks cracked down on the demonstrators. They, putting up a fierce struggle with policemen, flocked toward the Office of Labour and went on a sit-down strike.

They entered into negotiations, demanding the stoppage of the repression of the labour movement, the improvement of their working conditions, wage hike, etc. But they could not have their demands met.

Just then, mother Li So Son stepped into the room for the chief of the Bureau of Labour Administration, her two fists clenched, and parleyed with him.

Then, turning back, she spoke with fervor before the workers:

"My friends, our problems must be settled by ourselves. It is only us who can solve our problems. We can settle any problem if we unite and fight on, not fearful of repression.

"We must not be deceived. How much have the authorities duped us so far! This time, too, they have cheated us with promise of wage increase."

Mother's bold and resolute action braced up the fighting spirit of the workers and struck the enemy with horror.

The workers led by mother occupied the Office of Labour for five hours and fought bravely, calling for complying with their request. They waged a dogged struggle

until they were taken off to the police station at 10 p.m.

Mother Is Alive in the Hearts of All People

One day after, mother was let off the police station. It was because a tense atmosphere was created after she was walked off to the police station. Hundreds of workers staged a demo in protest against her arrest and personages of different social strata went to the police station to see her.

Pressed by the ever-mounting fighting spirit of the workers, the rascals were obliged to release her. But this did not mean that they would remain quiet.

On July 22 they launched upon the sinister plan to arrest her. More than 50 ditectives forced themselves into her home and ransacked more than 150 houses on the pretext of arresting a woman spy. And they apprehended mother in the bath and walked her off to the police station in the nude.

She was thus placed behind prison bars again.

On an absurd charge of "court debasement", the guys passed a 3-year jail sentence upon her who had fought for the freedom and right to existence.

The fascist rogues had tried their hardest to trump up a pretext of detaining her. And a few days before they had found fault with what she had said at the trial of Chang Gi Pyo.

Chang was one of Seoul University students who were the first to visit the Holy Mother Hospital when mother, refusing to receive the corpse of her son, was putting up a struggle there in defiance of their repression.

This young man, emulating the example of Chon Tae Il, had fought undauntedly, not afraid of the fascist hangmen's suppression and persecution.

When his case had been put on trial, mother had scathingly denounced the public procurator engrossed in man-hunting.

The fascist hangmen had found fault with her remark and cast her into prison. But they could not shaken her firm conviction and will nor could they efface her image alive in the hearts of the labouring people.

The working people in the Pyonghwa market who followed her, calling her "mother of the toiling people" and "our mother", waged a stay-in-strike on September 9 in demand of her release. One of them ripped up even his own abdomen.

Not only the working people in the Pyonghwa market but also the labourers in various parts of Seoul and localities are struggling for her release.

Her prison-service number is 4138. She is now kept in confinement in the Songdong detention house.

But she is continuing her unyielding struggle as in the past when she devoted herself entirely to the struggle for the true life of millions of toiling people, the people subjected to inhuman maltreatment and contempt.

(The End)

South Korea Reduced to Object of Plunder by Foreign Banks

Eight more foreign banks intruded into south Korea, conducted by the Pak Jung Hi traitor clique, and set up their branches there in the period from January to September this year, according to a report.

And five other foreign banks have obtained "permission" from the puppet clique and are hastening preparations to open their branches.

The foreign banks in south Korea reap fabulous profits every year, with a tight hold on south Korean banking business. The profits of their 19 branches last year hit the high of 10,500 million *won*.

This shows that the south Korean banking business has turned into an appendage to foreign capital for its colonial super-profits.

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